

Robert Liffon, the English minister, is now at Norfolk, from which place he intends to sail for England. Mr. Thornton remains in the character of Charge des Affaires.

The Senate have confirmed the nomination by the President of Samuel Dexter, as Secretary of the Treasury, in the room of Oliver Wolcott, resigned.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, dated January 8.

"The agitation respecting the Presidential Election, heretofore so visible, has in a great degree subsided. Mr. Jefferson's friends have increased expectations of his success on the first ballot, although the event cannot be ascertained.

"Uncertainty also still attends the treaty. No vote respecting it has yet been taken in the Senate, and many objections are said to be made to it. But I still continue to think it will be ratified in such a way as to open the intercourse with France and its dependencies. A contrary conduct would be attended with so many losses, expenses and dangers, that I cannot believe it will be pursued."

The Republican ticket for members of congress has succeeded in New Jersey by a majority of about 1000 votes.

The second Wednesday, which is the 11th day of February, is the day appointed by law for counting and declaring the votes for President and Vice-President.

The committee of revision and unfinished business, have reported to the house of representatives, that the sedition law will expire on the 4th of March next, and that it is expedient to re-enact and continue the same.

The losses which the princes of the Empire will sustain by the peace with France, are computed at 473,000 square miles and 1,141,523 men. The Ecclesiastical States will lose 1,112,000 square miles, and 1,844,650 men. In Germany, 250,000 are reckoned to a square mile; and 29,000 men in the Ecclesiastical States.

By an arrived at Boston, London papers to the 27th October, have been received. The following is a summary of their contents, as given by one of the Boston editors:

Accompanying the British king's speech was the correspondence between France and England, respecting peace; comprising 47 papers. By these it appears, that Citizen Otto had proposed to Lord Grenville, an armistice by sea and land; a free navigation to the vessels of both nations, &c. These were considered by Lord Grenville, as calculated solely to benefit France—but to evince the desire of England to commence the work of peace, he proposed an armistice which he considered reciprocal. This has been rejected by the French government; and an overture has been made to the court of London for a separate treaty; which Great Britain true to her engagements with Austria has rejected.

Extract of a letter from Liffon, dated November 9th, to one of the first mercantile houses in Philadelphia.

"The plague continues at Cadiz, Seville, St. Luca and Melaga, and is getting fast into the interior of Spain."

SITUATION OF EUROPE.

By the latest Accounts. Two months ago Europe appeared to be in a state of doubt, uncertainty and expectation. From the borders of the Vistula to the banks of the Tagus, we perceived nothing but prefaces of war and bloodshed. Now, however, quiet and serenity seem to revive, and every where we hear the cry of peace. Yet nothing has yet been done beyond mere preliminaries, and they have an immediate relation only to the peace; while peace interests twenty different states, or rather all Europe. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a view of what the situation of Europe was when France and Austria laid the basis of peace in the middle of preparations made to give new energy to war.

The reforms, for the most part wife, which Austria had made among her Generals; the levies ordered the Hungary, Bohemia, and in all those countries which have so often given their sovereigns an inexhaustible zeal; the journey of the Emperor to the armies; the command of the German army promised to an Arch-duke, whose bravery was well known; the hope held out to the brave and indefatigable legions, that they would soon see again at their head the young hero who so often led them to victory; the auxiliary views of the pay of England in Germany, and those which she promised to take into pay in Italy; all these means induced a belief that the Court of Vienna was determined to neglect nothing that might contribute to its safety and its triumph.

On the other hand, the Chief Consul did not flatter under the laurels of Marengo. Whilst couriers intercepted each other with rapidity between Vienna and Paris, carrying from one capital to the other the demands, the pretensions, the affect of the

difficult of the two Governments. Holland, and the interior of France—first reinforcements to the troops which occupied Francoais, Suba, Bay ria, the Gellons, and the Vora Berg. Whilst the preliminaries were in discussion at Paris, a second army of reserve was forming at Dijon. Already was it on its march to Switzerland, or rather it had taken a menacing position in the Tyrol; for that province, whose mountain is seem to be the bulwark of the Austrian Monarch, the keys of which were in the power of the French. By the rapid execution of the conscription, the departments had prepared soldiers for the new armies of reserve: France furnished men, the neighbouring countries supplied provisions or gold; and the allies, the Swiss and the Dutch, however they might be tired of the war, were still on the point of flourishing it by their means. The Swiss, above all, governed by forms, and by men who are more accessible to them, were to second these efforts in a military point of view, whilst dispositions were made to make even Piedmont concave to the success of the general plan; whilst Spain was about to realize the attack so often menaced against Portugal, and thus drew thither the succours which England had destined for Italy; finally, whilst Egypt, under Menou, still occupied the best part of the Ottoman forces, and thus rendered the alliance of the Grand Signior useless to Austria.

Strange in their own means than in those of their allies, Austria & France were about to display all their resources. Austria, however, wanted the presence of the Arch duce Charles at the head of the army of which he is the idol, and the return of some men of talents worthy of attaching themselves to her destiny. France had the advantage of position, and the encouraging recollection of her recent victories.

On the other side Russia and Prussia, struck with the dangers in which a passive attitude might involve them, appeared convinced that their dignity and their safety would upon them a greater degree of activity.

It is rare to see great personages in motion without attributing to them great intentions. Time sometimes reveals the chimeras of these great movements; by a closing very small causes; & it was thus that the journey of a young monarch two months ago occupied so much of the public attention. Too often do we attribute to policy approximations produced by chance; and perhaps those conferences at Carlisle, so much spoken of were not of that importance which was generally supposed. Every thing, however, indicated the great attention which Berlin and Peterburgh bestowed upon the general affairs of Europe.

Private views might also occupy, and without doubt still occupy Russia and Prussia. The quarrel between England and Denmark has concentrated the attention of Europe upon the pretensions of the British Cabinet with regard to neutral powers. The retention of the Freya and her convoy saved the honor of the Danish flag; but the provisional engagement of not conveying merchantmen has satisfied at least for a time, the pretensions of England. The great question however, remains undecided. The embargo laid by Russia upon English ships, the moment the was informed of the complaints of Denmark, and the promptitude with which it was taken off as soon as the convention with Denmark was known, leave no doubt with respect to the intentions of Paul—Commanding one sea, the avigation of which the British are so interested in preserving, and able to influence their relations with the continent, Paul will not remain indifferent to the question which has been adjourned by the negotiators of England and Denmark.

Whilst the English have established their empire upon the seas, they have experienced by land, during this war, nothing but the browns of failure. The failure of their attempts against France, and more recently against Spain, seems to bid them confine themselves to their proper element. Nature appears to have given them the same barrier.

AMERICA.

As well as the Northern Powers, must be inclined to contest our maritime law. She is, it is true, bound to us by strong ties of interest. The connection between the two countries is mutually advantageous: But America, too, is naturally led into the carrying trade, and should the conduct of France really prove honorable in the execution of the Convention, the system of England if adhered to, will infallibly produce discontent on the other side of the Atlantic. Indeed the conduct of our causers will demand revision and controul. If we consider the extent and importance of our commerce with America—if we consider how necessary a good understanding with America is to the West-India Islands, which depend for provisions on the United States, we must be sensible how much it is our interest to treat the United States in the most liberal manner, and to guard against every danger of a rupture. [London Courier.]

RAN away from the subscriber, a Negro Woman named PEGGY, and three small Boy Children. Jack, about six years old, Simon, about three years old, and the youngest about two months old. As I hear they have been seen near Wilmington, and that my undutiful wife is at the Brick House, she may attempt to send them away, I therefore forwarn all commanders of vessels and others from buying them from her the said Mary Sessions, or taking them away on her request, under pain of having the rigor of the law executed against them. I also forwarn all persons from harbouring my said wife or assisting her to keep from her real home, where to me she is and always was welcome, on any pretence or means whatsoever. If attention is not paid to my civil caution I will soon try to get redress by the laws of my country.

ABSALOM SESSIONS.

January 22.

To be Rented, A Plantation on the Sound, on which there is a well furnished House—Enquire of the Printer. Wilmington, Jan. 8, 1801.

Rice, Wheaton & Barton

At the Store lately occupied by Mr. Anderson, a few doors south of the Court-House, have just opened, and now offer for sale on the lowest terms for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce.

BROAD Cloths, Callimeres, Plains, Breest Cloths, Kerseys, Swastdown, Coatings, Fearnoughts, Negro Cottons, Baizes, Blankets, Worsted Hosiery, Calimancoes, Ruffels, Durants, Linens, Cambricks, India Cottons, Mullins, Dimities, Marseilles Waitcoating, Gingham, Calicoes, Chintzes; Camel's Hair and Muffin Shawls, Checks, India-Silk Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Kid and Morocco Shoes, Ladies and Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, Gloves, elastic Suspenders, Tape, Thread, Buttons, &c. &c.

Crockery Ware by the crate and at retail, Glass and Stone Ware plain and japanned, Tin ditto, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, Seal Leather, Shoes & Boots, Boot Legs, Calfskins, Saddles & Bridles, Gunpowder & Shott, &c.

ALSO.

West-India & New England Rum, by the hhd. bbl. or less quantity, Holland & New-England Gin, Loaf Sugar per hundred or less, Brown Sugar per hhd. or barrel, Molasses by the hhd. Hyson & Souchong Tea, Allspice, Pepper, Codfish, Window Glass by the box, Cottage, Cider by the bbl. Potatoes, and a few boxes of Spanish Segars.

Wilmington, January 22.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Levington, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have demands against the said estate, are also desired to exhibit them properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, to

N. HILL, Ex'r. Wilmington, January 22.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FROM a long indisposition and the Infirmities of old Age, I find myself incapable of taking the necessary care & charge of my Plantation Business; I have therefore determined to dispose of all my Lands, on a Credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, or longer; payable by Installments on interest and Security, if required, viz:

CASTLE HAYNES PLANTATION,

In New-Hanover county, lies within eight miles of Wilmington, being a neck of Land, containing about 2000 acres of Corn, Rice, Indigo, and Cotton Land, situated between Prince George's-Creek and the North-East River, near four hundred acres of cleared Land laid off in suitable fields inclosed by ban- and railed fences, and the whole Neck is inclosed by a straight ditch and railed fence from Creek to River. This Neck of land and Swamp has sufficient water, &c. for a stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, within fence, for the year through, exclusive of a very fine Summer range without fence. If this Plantation is not sold at private sale or Rented before the 15th day of May, it will on that day be put up at Public Sale, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the above terms of payment.

At any time preceding the 15th day of May, WILL BE RENTED

To the highest bidder, for two or three years, if not before sold at private sale,

That pleasant and commodious VILLA, called THE HERMITAGE, perhaps one of the most healthy situations in the state, there is most excellent water and a good stream for a Saw Mill, and all the apparatus ready for fixing.

There will be likewise sold on the same day, if not before disposed of at private sale,

All the Land I yet hold in Bladen and Duplin counties—on the before mentioned credit.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, between this and the first day of March, for cash, about Twenty Negroes, among which are several young Fellows and some families—for the reasons first mentioned.

J. BURGWIN.

Hermitage, Jan. 8, 1801.

N. B. An Overseer is wanted for about 20 Negroes, to go on corn. None need apply but who can be well recommended, to whom great wages will be given.

J. B.

To be Rented,

THAT valuable plantation, known by the name of Old-Town, to the 1st of January next, for particulars enquire of

BENJAMIN MILLS.

Town-Creek, Jan. 7th, 1801.

RAN AWAY from the Printing-Office, on Monday morning last, my Apprentice Boy named ALEXANDER BOURDEAUX, 17 years old, about 4 feet 10 inches high, had on a blue jacket and trousers, but will change his dress, having with him a number of clothes. I will give Five Dollars to any person who will inform me by whom said apprentice is harboured; or ONE CENT for bringing him home, or lodging him in jail. A. HALL. January 22.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-office at Wilmington, 18 January, 1801.

SAMUEL Ashe, sen'r. 10; Colonel Samuel Ashe, 1; Major Sam. Ashe, 1; John Anderson, Fort Johnston, 1; Edward Armstrong, Duplin, 1; Elisha Artlett, Fort Johnston, 2; Mrs. B. Anders, care of R. Langdon, 1; Mrs. Ann Adkins, care of John Nichols, 1.

John Barrett, 1; Herald Blackmore, Esq. 1; Beaser Barrow, Esq. 1; Henry Buford, Smithville, 1; Samuel Budworth, Esq'r. Marshall's Assistant, 1; Francis Blake, 1; William Burlingham 1; Sarah Bowdes, 1; Benjamin Bernard, 1; Arabella Brown, 1; Miss Blanks, 1.

Thomas Cross, 2; Thomas Connelley, 2; David Clark, 1; William Coggan, 2; Mrs. Coxeter, 1; Mrs. Calhorda, 1; William Cooper, 1; William Campbell, 1; Capt. David Carr, 1.

George Davis, 1; George Duncan, 1; Thomas Devone, 1; Edw. Dough-

ty, 1. Mrs. Fleming, 3; John Ferrall, 1; Miss Judith Flare, 1; William French, Onflow, 1.

Miss Sally Gibson, 1; Abishai Gardner, 1; Captain Joseph Gool; Mrs. Elizabeth Gale, 1; John Galloway, 1; Miss Mary Grange, 1.

Lieut. P. C. Harris, 3; Robt. Howe, 1; Mrs. Eliza Hill, 1; Captain William Hall, 2; Miss Mary Henry, 2; Captain Henry Hopkins, 1; John Henry, 1.

William Watts Jones, 2; John Jones 1; David Jones, 1.

Richard Kelly, 2. Mrs. Lane, 2; Duncan Levington, 1; Captain William Lowell, 1; Francis Legros, 1; Bernard Lefpeyre, 1.

George Mac Donald, 2; John M'Donald, 1; Auly M'Naughon, 1; George Merrick, 1; William M'Kerrall, 1; Daniel Mallet, 2; Alexander D. Moore 5; James Moore, P. Assessor, 1; Mons. Monbrun, 1; Mrs. M'Farlane, 1; Miss M. M'Leod, 1; William Morrifley, 1; George Morrifley, Duplin, 4.

Miss B. Nash, 2; Moses Neal, 1; Robert Nixon, 1; Miles Knight, 1.

Capt. Danfel N'Neal, 1. Miss Betsey Parrith, 1; David Perry, 1; Robert Pickering, care of Mr. Wils, 1.

Bryan Roberts, 1; Thomas Robason, 1; Mrs. M. Richards, 1.

Captain Joseph M. Sater, 4; Coventon Simkins, 1; Dennis Stevens, 2; Doctor Robert L. Smith, 1; Jonathan Stanley, 1; Captain Stanley, 1; George Sutton, 1; William Snell, 1; Panel South-erland, Duplin, 1; Isaac Stevenson, for Patrick Cronin.

John Taylor, 1; Walter Torrance, 1. William Wilkinson, 1; Timothy Wadham, 1; Mrs. Sally Williams, 1; Cloe Wotton, 1; James Wright, Duplin, 1.

THE Mail arrives at this Office

From Fayetteville, on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. & Saturdays 5 P. M. and departs on Thursdays 10 A. M. & Mondays 7 A. M.

From George-Town, on Mondays at 10 A. M. and departs the same days at 2 P. M.

From Newbern, on Tuesdays at 10 A. M. and departs the same days at 3 P. M.

The Mails have half an hour to make up, and all letters that are not in time, remain until next post day. The Mail that starts on Monday morning, is made up on Sunday night at 9 o'clock.

JOHN LORD.

7th January, 1801.

TO BE RENTED.

From the first day of February next.

A HOUSE in Front-street, convenient for a Dwelling House and Store.—Apply to the Printer.

January 8. 1801.

Blanks of all kinds

May be had of the Printer hereof.

January 21.